



Tattooed Girl Now Sought in Trunk Murder

Jealousy or Robbery Believed to Have Been Motive for Crime

Victim Smothered, Autopsy Reveals

Dead Man Had Quarrel in Brooklyn Rooming House Just Before Crime

The body of a man found at 11:40 Tuesday night, dead but not yet cold, in a trunk at Mott and Grand Streets, with a watch still running in his pocket, was identified yesterday as that of Joseph Ballaro. Ballaro was proprietor of the United Shoe Repairing Company, 320 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A man with a scar on his left cheek, who is addicted to the use of patent leather shoes and gray spats, and a woman with a dagger-pierced heart tattooed on her right arm and "Death Before Dishonor" on her left arm, are being sought by the police, who have as yet formed no precise theory as to when or by whom the crime was committed, and merely are hunting for all whom they believe to have been acquainted with Ballaro.

The woman with the tattoo marks is known as Sarah Baldio and is believed about to have been known as "Sarah Banta," the name which was written in crayon on one of the slats of the trunk in which the body was found. The name of the arrested man is not known to the police, but they have been informed that he was with Ballaro in a house at 68 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, three hours before his death and, perhaps, even longer.

Smothered to Death
This they learned from Mrs. Marion Tharau, who runs a furnished room house at that address. From her, also, the police learned that "Sarah Banta" was known as Sarah Baldio, the tattooed woman.

An autopsy performed by Medical Examiners Charles Norris and Otto H. Schultze resulted in the information that Ballaro had been smothered to death, probably, the physician said, by a man or woman who knelt on his abdomen and pressed a pillow or some similar object against his face until he ceased to struggle for breath.

The point where the body was found, not far from where an Italian was found a few weeks ago, lying dead in the gutter with a stiletto hilt protruding from his chest, is only two blocks from Police Headquarters. The house at 68 Cranberry Street, where Ballaro spent a part at least of his last evening, is about the same distance from Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

Rented Room for Two

Ballaro first called at the house about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He told Mrs. Tharau that he wanted to rent a room for himself and his wife. In response to a challenge in Mrs. Tharau's eye or to the urging of an unconscious conscience, he asserted: "I'm married, and I can prove it." She let him have the room. He peeled a \$5 bill from a roll, which Mrs. Tharau estimated at \$200, and gave it to her as payment in advance.

Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock he called again. His wife was not with him. His only companion was the man with the tattooed face. Mrs. Tharau said Ballaro was ready with his "proof," however, pulling from his pocket, as soon as he met Mrs. Tharau's, a document which she thought to be a marriage certificate. She remarks only that it purported to be evidence of the marriage of a man named Tony Schall to St. James's Church.

The two men went upstairs to the room Ballaro had engaged. Ballaro's companion, Mrs. Tharau said, was dark, about twenty-seven years old, five feet ten inches in height and 150 pounds in weight. He wore a blue suit and black cap and overcoat and his feet were shod in patent leather and graced with gray spats. There was a scar on his left cheek. They brought no trunk nor was there any trunk in the room.

For some time, the boarding house keeper said, she heard the two talking loudly. They seemed to be disputing, she thought, and she heard footsteps pacing restlessly. The loud voices and the impatient tread were continuing, she thought, when she went to sleep. What time that was she does not know. In the morning both men were gone. The two beds in the room had been placed side by side and the bedclothes were in disorder, but not, Mrs. Tharau thought, the disorder of sleep. The room had been paid for in advance and it was no concern of hers whether her boarder spent the night in it or went elsewhere, and Mrs. Tharau went about her customary tasks with an untroubled mind until a detective called on her.

From him she learned that her new boarder had been murdered and his body found before midnight. She told him what she knew of him and his companion and of the woman whom she knew as Sarah Baldio. The detective departed to look up the records at St. James's Church.

Woman Enters Case

In his absence the man with the scarred face returned. A woman was with him. Mrs. Tharau noticed that the man was dressed precisely as on the preceding evening, even to the spats. With the information given by the detective fresh in her mind, Mrs. Tharau informed her scarred visitor that his friend had been murdered. She was about to add details when there was a twinkle of gray spats and the scarred man was gone, and the woman with him. He seemed shocked by the news, Mrs. Tharau told the detective when he returned. The detective instructed her to notify the police if either called again.

The search at the church had proved futile. There was no record of any marriage there in which a Tony Schall had figured, nor yet a Joseph Ballaro. No money was found in Ballaro's pockets, although the police believe the estimate of his roll made by Mrs. Tharau to be fairly accurate, having learned from other sources that he probably had \$150 in his pocket Tuesday evening. The receipts of a single day at his shoe repair shop sometimes amounted to \$100 or more, it was said.

Walsh Would Keep War Wage Basis Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, said to-night that labor must not be expected to return to the pre-war basis of wages and working hours. The only hope for a safe, orderly national development, he declared, was in the maintenance of present wage levels and continuous improvements of labor conditions.

Investigations conducted by the War Labor Board, Mr. Walsh said, show that the lowest possible wage on which a worker and his family can subsist in health and reasonable comfort was seventy-two and a half cents an hour based on the eight-hour day. This would be \$34.80 for a forty-eight hour week.

Mr. Walsh predicted that there would be no return to the pre-war level of costs of necessities within five years, at least, and said that, even with the reduction in living costs, the present wage standards must be maintained, for then "the workers in the average industry will be receiving only a fair return for their work."

Police Ready To Stop Riots With Bullets

Enright Says Soldiers and Sailors Will Be Fired Upon if Necessary

Socialists of New York, undaunted by the attempts of soldiers and sailors to break up two meetings, sent out a call yesterday for another gathering in the New Star Casino, Park Avenue and 107th Street, at 8 o'clock to-night.

Police Commissioner Enright has informed the Mayor that the police are going to stop rioting, even if they have to use machine guns on the uniformed men.

The committee in charge of the New Star Casino meeting says the object of the gathering will be to give thanks for the revolutions in Europe.

Socialist leaders said yesterday that attacks of the soldiers and sailors had been inspired by "moneyed interests," which were trying to smash the Socialist movement by terrorism.

Enright Writes Protest

Commissioner Enright's threat is part of a correspondence made public yesterday by Mayor Hylan.

The correspondence included a written protest to the Mayor by the commissioner. The threat that clubs, revolvers and machine guns, if necessary, would be used by the police to quell disorder and lawlessness, was forwarded to the military and naval authorities with a request from the Mayor that immediate arrangements be made to keep the soldiers and sailors under control.

The request was mailed yesterday to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Disher, commander of the Third Naval District, and Major General Bell, commander of the Department of the East.

Stern Measures Promised

The communication, in part, follows: "It has been the custom of the police of this city to show extreme courtesy to the men in uniform and we have always expected that they would reciprocate by conducting themselves in an orderly and lawful manner."

"Unfortunately, the soldiers and sailors assume that while they are in uniform they are privileged to conduct themselves as they please."

"Their recent conduct, however, makes it necessary for me to appeal directly to you and to advise you of the imminent danger to law and order not only in New York City, but in other large cities where soldiers and sailors in great numbers are allowed the freedom of the city without restraint."

"It has now become necessary for me to issue orders to the police to accord the same treatment to the men in uniform as to citizens when they become disorderly and incite riots."

Control of Soldiers Urged

"The sympathy of the people is with the soldiers and sailors because of the noble and patriotic service they have rendered, but until the Federal authorities make some other arrangement the citizens of New York expect the police to deal with the soldiers and sailors the same as any other persons who act in a disorderly and unlawful manner."

"I appeal to the Federal authorities to make immediate arrangements whereby the soldiers and sailors are kept under control while they are in uniform and until they are discharged from the army and navy."

Commissioner Enright's letter to the Mayor, written Tuesday, follows, in part:

"The continued lawless conduct of uniformed soldiers and sailors in this city calls for immediate attention, and I respectfully recommend that a strong protest against their

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Paul Chapman Sentence To Be Commuted

Official Announcement of Governor to Come Before End of Week

More Than 30,000 Petitions Received

Half of Them From Men and Large Percentage Asked Complete Pardon

Practically every element of doubt with reference to the fate of Paul Chapman, the sixteen-year-old condemned Brooklyn murderer, has been eliminated. The commutation of his sentence may confidently be looked for before the end of this week.

Governor Whitman, who will return to Albany to-day, has had the Chapman case under consideration all this week. It is understood that more than 30,000 petitions asking for clemency for Chapman have been signed, and about half the signatures were from men. A large percentage of the petitions asked for complete pardon.

Waited for Courts

The Governor adhered to his early decision that so long as Chapman's appeal for a new trial was before the Court of Appeals he was not warranted in acting on it. Since the decision of the highest court a few days ago the Governor has had the matter on his mind almost constantly. He has read every line of the evidence, and probably is more familiar with all its details than any one, with the possible exception of District Attorney Lewis of Kings County and Matthew W. Wood, young Chapman's lawyer. There are two things which have operated most potent in favor of clemency for Chapman.

First—His youth, and the possibility that the adolescent period had wrought unseen complications that court evidence left unrevealed.

Second—The fact, disclosed by those in a position to know, that he never had been chastised for wrongdoing, and that, to use a well known and expressive term, he was a "spoiled child."

On the Other Side

Against these two main points was the undisputed fact that he seemed to be a rational human being, and that the murder he and his companions committed was premeditated and was of the most revolting character.

Another phase of the case was that if Chapman was not electrocuted the news would be flashed across the country that a criminal, if young enough, might be immune from capital punishment in the State of New York, provided legal counsel and friends fought hard enough to keep him away from the electric chair.

The Governor was confronted with all of these major considerations, besides an almost infinite number of minor ones, and it is understood that he has given young Chapman the benefit of all doubts, and that should Chapman's future demonstrate the clemency was a mistake, the Governor will have the consciousness that, if he erred at all, it was on the side of humanity.

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Peace Parley Censorship Is Lifted; Wilson to Tell Congress His Plans; Demobilization Is Begun in Germany

Erzberger Is Posing as New German Savior

State Secretary Contends He Must Marshal Bourgeoisie Against Disorder

Says He Is Carrying Out Peace Armistice

Doesn't Fear Bolshevism, but Declares Entente Must Not Irritate Old Wounds

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 26.—Mathias Erzberger, in an interview which he accorded to a neutral correspondent, repudiated to the latter's expression of surprise at seeing him still Secretary of State in the present circumstances by saying:

"We bourgeois must seek as far as possible to fortify the sound elements in this government. In my opinion this is especially incumbent on myself. I believe I have had a large share in the work which has led to the liberation of the German people. I do not think of deserting them at this critical hour."

"It is now, more than ever, a question not of parties," continued Herr Erzberger, "but of supporting any government which is able to save the new Germany by maintaining order. A wide chasm has always separated me from the Social Democrats. This exists still, though it has been bridged over by circumstances."

"Germany has taken the road from which there is no turning back. For the present, the objects of the Social Democratic government are shared by all friends of the Fatherland and popular liberty. I could not refuse my cooperation while we were living under oppression, for the Fatherland cause first. Why should I refuse now under a government which is fighting hard enough to keep him away from the electric chair?"

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1,500,000 Men Foe Had Freed Rush to Allies

Prisoners to Be Fed by U. S. When They Reach American Lines

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—More than a million and a half prisoners of various nationalities have been released by the Germans, according to estimates based upon reports received by the American Third Army.

Of this number approximately 250,000 will pass through the American lines and will be fed by the Americans. Most of these prisoners are French, English, Italian and Americans. The army, assisted by the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, is shouldering the bulk of the task.

Food Question Serious

The population of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg already has been doubled by the arrival of the army of occupation. The question of feeding the former prisoners is taxing the American transport facilities, owing to the fact that the new lines of communication cross No Man's Land and because the Americans are getting further each day from the base of supplies.

The wants of released prisoners as they pass through Luxembourg are being looked after by the boys' singing societies there, corresponding to the Boy Scout organizations in America. School buildings and other public structures are being utilized. The prisoners are given hot meals and quarters for the night and then sent on their way.

The Luxembourg people are bearing this expense with the help of funds provided by the government. The prisoners are to be furnished railroad transportation from the Grand Duchy whenever possible. The American army has agreed to transport the released British prisoners to French ports.

In Nancy thousands of the home-war-bonded prisoners are being cared for and given baths in the municipal bathhouse, which is in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. The Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army have established quarters at various places along the lines to feed the prisoners as they are marching toward France.

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Only Classes Of 1898-'99 to Stay in Ranks

Fighters Being Mustered Out as Fast as They Return From Front

Ultra Radicals Are Reported in Minority

Liebkecht's Reds Are Said To Be Outnumbered by Conservative Factions

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—All German soldiers, with the exceptions of the classes of 1898 and 1899, are being discharged as rapidly as possible, according to reports reaching the American Third Army. These two classes will be held in service until Field Marshal von Hindenburg sees fit to discharge them.

The schedule of demobilization in Germany is being carried out as rapidly as the troops reach their various headquarters.

The classes of 1898 and 1899 comprise men of thirty-nine and forty years of age. In peace times the term of service in the active army is seven years, two in the ranks and five in the reserve. As under the arrangement for normal times only two classes would be under arms in any one year, the proposed discharge of all except two classes would reduce the German army to peace strength, except for the war losses of the two classes.

More Strikes in Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Unorganized strikes have broken out in several of the large plants around Berlin. They are wholly local in nature and are the results of demands made by the workers for a fixed rate of daily wage instead of a piece schedule.

Former workers in the munition plants are insisting upon the continuance of the "prosperity" wages paid during the war, whereas the employers are now starting a peace production and are striving to realign wage conditions. Several plants have shut down.

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Germany to Invite Wilson to Visit There

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—The German government will invite President Wilson to visit Germany while he is in Europe, says the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger."

Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The invitation of the German government to the President to visit Germany while abroad will not be accepted by Mr. Wilson, it was stated positively at the State Department to-night. The President's plans for his stay in Europe do not contemplate any visits except to Allied countries.

Must Punish Germany Says Canterbury

Archbishop Declares, "We Can't Forgive Crime," in Answering Mercy Plea

LONDON, Nov. 27 (British Wireless Service).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in replying to a message from Professor Deissmann, of Berlin University, transmitted by Archbishop Soderblom, of Uppsala, imploring merciful treatment at the peace conference "in the name of Christianity," says: "Professor Deissmann's statement as to the present situation is not one which I can accept as correct. He speaks of the European situation as though all that is needed on the part of Christian circles in the belligerent nations is 'mutual forgiveness and conciliation in order to fight in unison against the terrible consequences of the war and to serve the moral improvements of the nations and of mankind.'"

Fought Without Hatred

The Archbishop calls attention to the fact that on September 22, 1915, he sent a letter to Professor Deissmann pointing out these essential matters, but received no reply, except a verbal acknowledgment, and continues: "We have fought without hatred and, so far as possible, without passion, and that victory crowns the cause for which we fought we desire to be equally free from hatred and passion in the course we follow as victors."

"But we cannot forget the terrible crime wrought against humanity and civilization when this stupendous war with its irreparable agony and cruelty was let loose in Europe."

Cannot Ignore Savagery

"Nor can we possibly ignore the savagery which the German High Command displayed in carrying on the war. Outrages in Belgium in the early months, and, indeed, ever since: the character of the devastation wrought in France, including the inhuman deportation of innocent civilians; the submarine warfare against passenger ships, like the Lusitania, and the rejoicings which ensued in Germany; the unspeakable cruelties exercised on defenceless prisoners down to the very end, including even for the last few weeks—all these things compel the authorities of the Allied powers to take security against a repetition of such a crime."

For Stern Vindication

"The position would be different had there been on the part of Christian circles in Germany any public protest against these gross wrongs or any repudiation of their perpetrators. The peace we hope to achieve must be a peace not of hate or revenge, the fruits of which might be further and even more terrible strife. We wish by every means to avert that possibility. But righteousness must be vindicated, even though vindication involves sternness."

"There is, however, as I need hardly say, no wish on the part of the Allied nations to crush or destroy the peoples of Germany. Evidence to the contrary is amply abundant."

Dictator of Siberia Is Reported Slain

Japan Hears Admiral Kolchak Was Assassinated at Omsk

HONOLULU, Nov. 27.—Cable advices received here to-day by the "Nippu Jiji," a Japanese daily newspaper, stated it was reported in Japan that Admiral Kolchak, the dictator of Siberia, has been assassinated at Omsk. No details were given.

He Hadn't Heard of the War

DENVER, Nov. 27.—William Hardwick, a recluse in the mountains near Pagosa Springs, apparently never heard of the world war, according to Deputy United States Marshal W. E. McClelland, who returned to-day from that district.

Creel Asserts Only Official Reports Will Precede News

President Is Expected to Name Envoys in Address Before Joint Session

Plans of Sailing Are Completed

Correspondents to Depart Sunday Noon and President Leaves Early in Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson's plans for attending the peace conference are all matured, with the exception of the day and hour of sailing. His departure, however, is certain early next week.

It is entirely probable that the first announcement of the personnel of the American delegation will be made in the President's address at the opening of Congress, which will be delivered on Monday or Tuesday. At the same time the President may make a statement to the country as well as to Congress on his going to Europe, something no other President has ever done.

No News Censorship

The most important announcement yet made in connection with the official plans for the peace conference came to-day. It was declared that there would be absolutely no censorship on the news which the American newspaper correspondents send back home. At the personal request of President Wilson both the British and French governments will entirely relax all censorship on all American newspaper dispatches telling of the deliberations.

Furthermore, to facilitate the transmission of news to this country, the government, through its recently acquired control of the cable lines, will give news a preference in transmission second only to government official business. News will take preference over all commercial business on the cable lines.

George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, also announced to-day that the committee's machinery in Paris would exercise nothing whatever approaching a censorship on the dispatches telling of the progress of the conference. All the committee's facilities, Mr. Creel said, are to be devoted to helping American newspaper correspondents get the news back home.

No Restriction on Passage

The committee's offices in Paris will be used as a headquarters for newspaper correspondents. Stenographers, typewriters and interpreters are to be provided.

Until two or three days ago there were grave doubts as to whether any American newspaper correspondents at all would be permitted to accompany President Wilson on the trip. There was, however, to be no restriction on the passage of newspapermen to France by any means they might find available.

Mr. Creel took the position that the American people should be informed of the movements of the President at all times, through their only source of information, which is the daily newspapers, and upon his representations it finally was decided to include a correspondent of The Associated Press and correspondents of the other press associations in the President's official party aboard the liner George Washington.

Transport Provided for Press

It was decided at the same time to give passage to correspondents of individual newspapers on the army transport Orizaba, which will sail from Hoboken Sunday at noon. She will be part of the convoy of the President's ship, which will include the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania and a number of other naval vessels.

Besides the President's official party, the George Washington will carry a naval crew of more than 1,000 officers and men. It seems to be settled, al-

